

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal a \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Even and Sunday \$8 a year or 128 cents a week. If mailed \$5 Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly \$25; Tri-Weekly 1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 3 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin \$1.

Papers sent in advance are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if paper is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

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No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each subsequent insertion, and a half price for non-advertisers. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half of above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements inserted on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square, 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$1.00

Each continuation.....75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in the Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Advertisers are to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1857.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.—Paris has again testified against the mode in which Louis Napoleon persists in governing France. In the three new elections the opposition candidates have had triumphant majorities. "A comparison of the figures," says the London Times, "will show how strenuous and determined the struggle was on either side. This is the first considerable check which the authority of the French Emperor has received, and yet its significance will be considerably exaggerated. As a demonstration it might be of great importance if the real brunt of the battle were to be encountered on the floor of the Chamber; but the Emperor is well aware that his power is not based upon that foundation. A parliamentary majority to him is the laurel wreath round the sword; it is not the sword itself. The army and the peasant proprietors are the real safe-guards of his power and the guardians of his throne." The Emperor probably knows that, if he rely on this basis of his strength, his tenure of power is likely to be brief. A writer in the Westminster Review says:

The French army is of the same flesh and blood as the people, and should it be tempted to aim at an independent position of its own, and for a time be given all to acquire it, it would yet be easy to maintain it in position, to give it a foreign element to constitute it. No really national army can keep up its warlike spirit, and at the same time prove treacherous to its country. That a nation of habits so military as the French has such fondness for the army as to allow the latter to interfere in politics, events of a political nature are undoubtedly but between such an influence and the permanent one of a constituted military guard, usurping every other power and usurping communion with the mass of citizens, there is an immense difference. In France one may always expect to find a party of the people, and a party of the army, but its action is restricted to the vehement expression of a popular desire, and not to the reckless fulfilment of wanton whims of its own. France is not exhausted—has not yet reached the age of its decline—and will not continue for ever as it is now. The probable result of the revolution has been a convalescence, which is as far from being worn out that, on the contrary, it has gained in vital strength and the pressure of present times. However much the government may seem surrounded by adherents, we find that its truly followers are both few and without much consideration; the thought and intelligence of the country stand almost from it.

The question now is what will the Emperor do? Will he regard General Cavaignac as his rival, and negotiate the present Parliament? Limited as its power is, there are about it constitutional elements charged with future consequences. "It will," observes the London Times, "be an obstacle in the path of the present Emperor, which, no doubt, he will tolerate as long as it does not interfere with his popularity or power, but which he will brush aside the moment it endeavours to make its weight felt in opposition to his will." But would not such a course hasten a terrible catastrophe?"

The Niagara Falls Gazette, a very excellent paper, is quarreling with Buffalo for her alleged attempt to take away from the town of Niagara all the advantages and blessings that nature has given her. Perhaps the worst of it is that nature herself is cooperating slowly but surely in this unfair work. We believe the great Cataract itself is traveling regularly up stream at the rate of some inches per year, so that in time, a pretty long time to be sure, it will be Buffalo's Cataract, her undisputed property. It is to be hoped, however, that all jealousies between Buffalo and Niagara will be hushed before that time.

Any criticism upon the faithfulness and efficiency of Mr. Griffey, street inspector in the Western District, is entirely misplaced when it refers to the paving in front of the new Masonic Temple. It may be that the gutter is a "hog wallow," but he has no power to remedy the supposed nuisance. The Masons will very soon repair the long neglected gutter, and then there will be no cause for complaint.

A NEW CORDIAL.—Messrs. Moore & Co., on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, have received the agency for the sale of Charles' London Cordial Gin. It is an excellent stimulant and diuretic—the best, it is said, that is sold.

We read a good deal about the Kaw Indians in connection with Kansas. We occasionally see something too about the Crow Indians. Are they our tribe, as their names would seem to indicate?

Our friend and correspondent Mrs. B. has a peculiar right to speak of "the realms of song." She is familiar with every hill and dale and wood and stream of those fairy realms:

For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE REALMS OF SONG.

BY MARY ELLA BATELLER.

Beside the golden stream of song
I wander day by day,
Listening to the ocean swells
Or dainty chimes of silvery bells
That float like dreams away.

This Dreamland music fresh as spring
With dewy fragrance ripe,
A gushing richness of perfume
So full and sweet 'tis almost gloom
Enfolds my common life.

I kneel within the charmed air,
And quick my fancy takes
Wild flights to woods where violet dwelt,
And fragrant south winds softly tell
Of breezy hidden lakes.

Visions of beauty throng my soul,
As sweet as summer rain,
Whose silver shivers like a tune
Through rosy depths of sunny June
Ring out a low refrain.

The cadenced hum of crystal thoughts,
Chance fragments of old rhymes,
(Caught in the tresses of the wind
Whose balmy kissing lips unbind
The wealth of summer times),

Come floating round me like a dream,
A vision dim and cool,
Scented woodlands wet with dew,
And budding lilies ever new
Beside a shadowy pool.

I list by hymns beautiful
From angels gone before,
Whose songs have filled the heart of Time
With golden beats of dainty rhyme,
Sweet visionary lore.

Often times a tender, saddened strain,
As soft as moonlit air,
Brings round my heart the "long ago,"
The friends now lying cold and low,
Beneath the shrine of prayer.

These songs go with me through the day,
I dream of them by night,
Though sealed away from common eyes,
Their beauty still about me lies,
And clasps me with delight.

Now I, the humblest of the train,
Who seek the realms of song,
May enter not that wondrous land,
But on the outer threshold stand,
And wildly, sadly long

To run my fingers o'er the chords
And fling a passion lay,
Which shall be sung when Summer's dead,
Her roses crushed in Autumn's red,
And I have passed away.

FRANKFORT, July 1857.

DELIGHTFUL CIGARS.—It is Bulwer in his last novel—elegant, eloquent, and attractive, of course—which he is just now publishing in serial form, who draws a contrast between the soothing influence of Tobacco and Woman. Of course, a poet and philosopher and politician of his experience could come to but one conclusion, and that is most decidedly in favor of Tobacco—meaning cigars; for the mastication of the weed is a most horrid practice.

Whereby we are reminded of the old, snug, cozy, and oft-frequent store of Mr. Wm. Diller, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson. It is near the Democrat office (we wish it were anywhere else for the sake of good-fellowship), and is just the place to find anything and everything that can be made, or imagined, out of the Virginia weed, which has so long soothed the world's nerves.

Mr. Diller has just received an invoice of the very finest cigars from Havana. They are genuine—our word for it. Were it necessary we could substantiate the assertion by custom-ary (custom-house) proof. He sells them, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices.

MURDER.—A letter from Gainesville, Hancock co., Miss., gives an account of the killing of one C. H. W. Davidson, a stranger in those parts, on Tuesday night of last week (14th inst.), by one William Hendon, of that place. He applied at Hendon's house for lodgings as a poor traveler, was refused and left the premises. Hendon followed after with a loaded gun, and after some words shot him. No explanation is given of the cause of this violent act. Hendon is at large, but the officers of justice are in pursuit of him. Davidson lingered until Friday morning, when he died.

He described himself as a physician by profession, a native of Maryland, lately resident of Amite co., Miss., with relatives in Livingston parish, Louisiana.

Poisoning CASE.—We understand that a Mr. Comstock and wife, residing on Washington street, near Shelby, were poisoned on Monday morning; though not yet dead, there are but faint hopes of their recovery. It appears that the poison had been placed in the coffee. The unfortunate parties had been but a short time married. The perpetrator of the deed has not been discovered.

Among the passengers by the steamship Arabia from New York, on Wednesday, was the talented Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer of Nantucket. She goes abroad to visit the great observatories and astronomers of Europe, where fame, which has preceded her, will secure her a hearty welcome.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.—Two hogsheads of fair leaf tobacco were sold yesterday by Spratt & Harper, of the Pickett warehouse, which netted the handsome sum of \$652. One of them brought \$14.00 and the other \$15.65 per hundred. They were shipped by Mr. Wm. Hanner, of Franklin, Simpson county.

HAIL STORM.—The Corinth (Miss.) Republican contains an account of a severe storm of wind, hail, and rain, which visited that town on Thursday, 16th inst., and blew down the new Methodist Church in course of construction. Some of the hail stones were reported as large as a hen's egg.

NEW FLOUR.—The Broadway Mills (Cawthon's) have been grinding new wheat for some time. Day before yesterday Smith & Snizer commenced, and yesterday Detherage & Co. We presume Ferguson & Smith's mill is also grinding.

A new post-office has been established at Finchville, Shelby co.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Frankfort, July 27, 1857.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have received yours of yesterday's date, requesting my opinion on several questions touching the qualifications of voters. I have had occasion to consider these questions heretofore, and will give you, in brief terms, my opinion upon each of them.

1. Have the County Courts of this State power to naturalize aliens?

I do not believe they possess such power. My reasons for that opinion are contained in a letter written in 1855, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

2. As to the authentication of naturalization papers.

The act of Congress prescribes the manner in which the records and judicial proceedings of one State shall be certified so as to be evidence in another State. No record from a court of another State is evidence in this State, unless it is attested by the clerk thereof, with the seal of the court annexed, and certified by the Judge, Chief Justice, or Presiding Magistrate of the Court to be attested in due form. Naturalization papers from another State, which do not contain a certificate of the Judge of the court from which they purport to emanate, are not competent evidence before any tribunal in this State. Papers from the courts in this State do not require the certificate of a Judge.

3. Is the time an alien sojourning in this State to be taken into consideration, in deciding upon his right to vote, after he has become naturalized?

The 8th section of the 2d Article of the Constitution of Kentucky provides, that "Every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city, in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter;" but such voter shall have been, for sixty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct and not elsewhere."

The act of Congress prescribes the manner in which "any alien being a free white person may become a citizen of the United States, or any of them."

I am clearly of opinion that the residence required by the Constitution is that of a citizen, and that the period during which an alien may be residing here ought not to be taken into the estimate. "Every free white—citizen—who has resided in the State two years, — shall be a voter;" &c., clearly meaning that during such time he must be a citizen of the United States, or of a State and, as such, must have resided in the State previous to his voting. A citizen is a person who is either native-born, or has been naturalized according to the laws of the United States. If the Constitution read "that every free white inhabitant or resident, who has resided, &c., and is a citizen at the time he offers to vote shall be a voter," there would be ground for a different construction. The constitution does not recognize the residence of an alien as constituting any claim to the exercise of political power in this State, because, up to the very moment he takes the oath to become a citizen, he is the subject of a foreign Prince, owing allegiance to his government; when, therefore, he takes the final oath, and is declared to be a citizen of the United States, or some one of them, of the age of 21 years, 2d. He must have resided, as such, in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, 3d. And if he be foreign born, he must produce his naturalization papers, which, when emanating from the courts of another State, must be attested by the clerk, under the seal of the court, with the certificate of the Judge that the attestation is in due form.

These opinions have been entertained by me for several years.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES HARLAN.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Frankfort, July 26, 1855.

J. B. PAYNE, Esq., Newport, Ky.:

Sir: The question upon which you desire my opinion, is whether the County Courts in this State, as at present organized, have the power to receive declarations of aliens, and, on application, to admit them to become citizens of the United States?

By the 8d section of the act of Congress of 1802, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, every Court of Record in any individual State having Common Law Jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, or prothonotary, has the power to adjudicate and carry into effect the provisions of that act and the several amendments thereto.

Each of the County Courts of this State has a clerk and a seal, and is a Court of Record by the State creating them. Revised Statutes, 235. But are they courts of Common Law Jurisdiction

in the meaning of the act of Congress?

By referring to the Revised Statutes (page 231), and the Code of Practice (title 2, section 15 to 20, inclusive), it will be seen that the jurisdiction of a County Court extends to the fiscal affairs of the county, laying and collecting a levy, erecting public buildings and bridges, appointing surveyors of public roads, the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, the division of lands and slaves, assignment of dower, establishment of ferries, cases of bastardy, &c. But there is nothing in the law which authorizes the institution of an action, civil or criminal, or the filing of a bill in equity, or vesting it with any common law jurisdiction whatever.

The jurisdiction to try appeals from Justices of the Peace, given by the Revised Statutes, is taken away by the Code of Practice. So that a County Court cannot, in any aspect, be regarded as a Court of Common Law Jurisdiction for the trial of cases, civil or criminal, at law or in equity, and consequently is not one of the courts embraced by the act of Congress to whom the jurisdiction is given to carry into effect the laws relating to the naturalization of aliens.

If my conclusions are right, it follows that certificates of naturalization—if any there be—granted by County Courts are void. This opinion does not apply to the Jefferson County Court, because its organization is under a special act, different in many respects from the general laws concerning County Courts.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1857.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—Miss Madeleine Smith has recently gained much notoriety and been exciting much interest in Scotland, in consequence of being principal in a murder trial. She was accused of poisoning her French lover, and being young, accomplished, rich, and beautiful, her trial was the all-absorbing topic of the day. She was acquitted, and it was reported by the Circassian at St. Johns that she had left Scotland and was a passenger for the United States on the Asia. When the Asia arrived, says the Albany Statesman, a large number of New Yorkers, bent upon giving Miss Madeleine a public reception, serenade, &c., after the most approved Gotham fashion, proceeded to the Cunard dock to receive her. But alas! it was found that the heroine was not on board, but that the error had arisen from the fact that a Dutch lady named Mathilde Schmidt was among the passengers. The committee of reception, rushing on board, inquired for "Miss Smith." They were shown to the cabin of the "fat, fair, and forty" Mathilde Schmidt. Their chairman and spokesman had hardly commenced his prepared speech, when he was interrupted by something which sounded very much like "nix furstang-nix sprech Anglisch!" The committee were thunderstruck. They knew well that the dialect was not Scottish, and concluding that there must be some mistake, gathered up their hats and left in disgust.

The wool clip turns out very large, and bids fair to bring a profitable return to the owners. From the most reliable information which can be procured from persons who have traveled through the wool-growing districts of Ohio, the dealers are satisfied that the aggregate clip of this year will exceed that of 1856 by three millions of pounds. A large part if not all of the wool has now passed from the farmer to the merchant, and a considerable portion into the hands of the buyers for the New York market and eastern manufacturers. The prices paid for a great portion of the wool crop range from forty to fifty cents, and in some of the best districts fifty-five and sixty cents have been paid. Besides the increase in the number of fleeces, the shearing occurred a month later this year than last, and the increase of the growth of wool during this time affords an increase of eight per cent to the ordinary clip.

THE STRAW AND BONNET BUSINESS.—In Franklin, Mass., somewhat distinguished for its manufacture of straw goods for half a century, there have been nearly one hundred thousand cases of bonnets manufactured within six months. These cases probably contained seven millions of bonnets, enough for one-quarter of the heads, great and small, old and young, in the United States.

About three hundred girls have been employed in the shops, while many others, in families, have worked at the business. Of course when sudden stagnation of the business occurs, as the case has been the present season, great losses are the result. Perhaps there has not been much loss to most of the manufacturers, taking the season as a whole, since the commencement of the trade was profitable. The loss has come within the last two months. It was a good beginning with a bad ending.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—The Auburn Advertiser says that "a few nights since, about the hour of 12 o'clock, a beautiful dove entered through the grated window into the hospital of the State Prison, and perched upon the bed of one of the patients. It has since remained in the room, and seems contented and happy." So this emblem of innocence and liberty comes to the cell of the crime-stained prisoner, a messenger of hope. Its white wings folded in those gloomy walls must tell the inmate many truths more eloquent than sermons, and hard must be the heart of the convict if it grows not softer by this gentle association.

NO WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The New York Express learns through an official source, well qualified to know, that the relations between Mexico and Spain, threatening for some time past to result in a mutual appeal to arms, have just expressed, if not a decided change for the better, such at least as encourages the expectation that the point at issue will be amicably adjusted. The Madrid and Paris correspondents of the London journals, at last dates, wrote as if the dispute was as far from a settlement as ever; but our information is based upon official dispatches by the Asia, and later than anything actually in print.

The Albany Express states that the greatest billiard match ever made in this country is shortly to come off between L. J. Higham, the great Albany player, Michael Phelan, and Ralph Benjamin. These three gentlemen are said to be the greatest billiard players in the world. The match is to take place either in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

AN OLD TYPE.—Mr. George M. Grouard died in Washington City on the 23d. He had been employed in the office of the National Intelligence forty-three years, and for the past twenty was its foreman.

ANOTHER RIOT IN BALTIMORE.—The Patriot of Monday says:

A disgraceful affray occurred on Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, on Gay street, near the Bel-Air market, during which several persons were injured by being struck with bricks, and one man unconnected with either party concerned in the affray received a pistol ball in the right breast, which, it is thought, will prove fatal. An alarm of fire drew out most of the companies, but nothing being found to require their aid, they returned to their homes. The Independent took her way along Front street to Gay, properly. She was followed by the Lafayette, improperly, as it was not their direct way to the engine house, and gave evidence of a wish to create a disturbance. At the corner of High and Gay streets the police made an ineffectual attempt to turn the Lafayette down High street, the independent in the meantime having housed their apparatus. The Lafayette continued on up Gay street, and at the corner of East street a brick was thrown, which was all that was needed to commence the affray, and pistols and missiles of every description were brought into requisition. Some fifteen or twenty members of the Independent were standing on the corner, when a young man named Alexander Ramsay stepped from behind the Lafayette suction and fired the barrels of a revolver at the crowd and snatched the of a fourth. One of the charges took effect in the breast of a young man named Frederick W. Barthol, a German, which, glancing around the ribs, came out on the side. The police were active in suppressing the riot, and Sergeant W. H. H. Evans was struck with bricks on the arms and hips, the latter proving quite serious. A young man named Roberts was severely injured over the eye with a brick. Officer Ridgway was struck on the arm and badly hurt, and several persons whose names we could not learn were more or less injured.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—There is some sense in Dr Hall's remarks on the Means of Happiness, and they may be read with profit by most young men of this age. He says:

Reader, I have seen a great deal and felt more; I have talked and traveled, and enjoyed and suffered with all sorts of people; have been in the sea and in it, and under it; have been laughed at, swore at, quarreled at, praised, blamed, abused; have been blown at and blown up; have had much and had little—so much as to enjoy nothing, so little that I would have enjoyed a crust of bread, because the ship went to the bottom with everything in it, leaving me to float to a sand bank; and then again, I have wandered over the earth, and under it, and through it, its caves and its dungeons and darkness, after stalactites and stalagmites, after specimens of black rocks and white ones, blue stones and gray; lived for months on desert islands just for the purpose of picking up new shells on the beach, which the tide of night never failed to leave behind it. In those bygone days, when I had the great requisites of an enjoying traveler, to wit: plenty of time, plenty of patience, and plenty of money, so if coach turned over and smashed up, I could afford to wait until another could be had, or if the ship went to the bottom instead of its destined port, "twas just the same to me, because if I wasn't at one place I was at another, and there was always some strange rock to look at, some queer "dip" that set me calculating how many horse power it required to make that rock just turn up so, and all the million inquiries which geology, astronomy, conchology, and a dozen other dry names suggested, which not only had the effect to keep me from fretting, but kept me in an interested humor; well, in all of these different situations, and as many more, I have found out, among others, three things:

1st. That a man out of money can't be happy.

2d. That a man out of health can't be happy.

3d. That a man without a wife can't be happy.

Therefore, I have come to the conclusion that the best way to be happy is to take care of your health, keep out of debt, and get a wife.

The following is a special dispatch to the N. Y. Courier:

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Gen. Cass has entered on the settlement of the New Granadian difficulty. The deputation of the Panama Railroad Co., and Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, late Miners in New Granada, have had conferences with Gen. Cass, and the terms of the settlement will, probably, embrace the cession of Taboga, and the adjustment of privileges to the rail-road company.

The instructions to Mr. Forsyth relative to the Tehuantepec and Commercial Treaty, will go by special messenger this week. Senator Benjamin's mission to Mexico is unconnected with Government.

HOBBLE MURDER.—The Lewisburg (Va.) Era says:

Last week a most atrocious, fiendish, and revolting murder was committed in the county of Fayette, by Matthew Kincaid, on the body of his daughter, who had just arrived at woman's estate. The said Matthew Kincaid, known familiarly as little Mattie, we point out to our readers as one of the accomplices of a notorious father, who died in the penitentiary for burning Gauley Bridge in 1828 or 29. This miserable parrotice is now in Fayette jail for trial. His violent temper could not be restrained toward his daughter in the discharge of a domestic duty, and, whilst kneading dough for bread, struck her on the back of the neck with a broom, killing her instantly, doubtlessly dislocating her neck.

The New York Tribune endorses the fantastical idea of certain French savans as to the propriety of eating horse flesh:

In the horse we have an animal which is much cleaner in its habits than the hog, herbivorous like the ox or sheep, whose flesh is rich with nitrogen, and as pleasant to the taste as that of either of the above named animals. What prevents horse flesh from being found upon our tables? Nothing but a popular prejudice, which recent investigations in Paris show is entirely without any foundation whatever.

A MAN PROPOSING TO MARRY ANOTHER MAN.—Some time ago, it will be remembered, a singular case came up in the Richmond (Virginia) courts, in which a young man named Lipscomb sued another young man named Thomas Linton for breach of promise.

Linton, it seems, was of such remarkably feminine appearance that his friends easily persuaded Lipscomb that he was a female in disguise, and so enamored did he become of Linton as to ask and receive a promise of marriage, which, of course, the latter was unable to fulfill. But, on attempting to explain why he could not "come to time," the fond "lover" wouldn't believe a word of it, and, full in the belief that his enamored was a woman, and nothing short, he sued for breach of promise. The case created no little excitement in Richmond.

An examination by five experienced physicians was ordered by the court, so that there should be no possibility of mistake, and they reported that Linton was undoubtedly a man; so Lipscomb lost both his lady love and his lawsuit.

Linton has recently arrived in this city, and such was his womanish appearance that suspicion was created as to his sex, and the Guards were about to arrest him, and would have done so but for the interference of a person who knew the young man.

Last night Linton again got into trouble, through falling into the hands of a party of young men who believed him to be sailing under false colors. A gentleman cognizant of the history of Linton happened to be present, and upon his representation Linton was set free.

Feminine beauty would seem to be anything but a desirable gift for a man.—*Wash. Star*, July 24.

A JOKE FOR SELFISH HUSBANDS.—Lord Ellenborough was once about to go on the circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said that she should like to accompany him. He replied that he had no objection, provided she did not encumber the carriage with hand-boxes, which were his utter abhorrence. During the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough, happening to stretch his legs, struck his foot against something below the seat. He discovered that it was a hand-box. Up went the window and out went the hand-box. The coachman stopped, and the footmen, thinking that the hand-box had tumbling out of the window by some extraordinary chance, were going to pick it up, when Lord Ellenborough furiously called out, "Drive on!" The hand-box was accordingly left by the ditch side.

Having reached the county town where he was to officiate as judge, Lord Ellenborough proceeded to array himself for his appearance in the court-house.

"Now," said he, "where's my wig—where is my wig?" "My Lord," replied his attendant, "it was thrown out of the carriage window."

A Child Drowned by an Insane Girl.—A sad tragedy occurred at the poor-house, Tamworth, N. H., on Sunday last, as we learn from the Manchester Mirror. The superintendent of the farm, Mr. Whiting, was absent, and Mrs. Whiting, after getting her infant child to sleep, and laying it in the cradle, fell asleep herself. When she awoke, an insane girl, an inmate of the house, was in the room crying. Noticing her appearance, and the fact that her clothes were wet, she bethought herself of her child, and her feelings can be imagined when she looked in the cradle and found her darling gone. She immediately went in search, and found the child in a brook near the house, with its face downward, and life extinct. The crazy girl, to make sure of the consummation of her horrid purpose, had piled wood upon the child, and shut off every chance of its saving itself.

Marks of Suspicion.—Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner, an unruffled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow, and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he that has no purposes of craft or design to answer cannot submit to drill himself. The more successful knaves are usually of this description, as smooth as razors dipped in oil, and as sharp. They affect the innocence of the dove, which they have not, in order to hide the cunning of the serpent, which they have.

The following, from four to five years old, having performed the knees of his trousers, was intensely delighted with a patch his mother had applied. He would sit and gaze on it in a state of remarkable admiration; and in one of these moods suddenly exclaimed, "Grandma must put one on 't other knee and two behind, like Eddy Smith's."

A little fellow, from four to five years old, having performed the knees of his trousers, was intensely delighted with a patch his mother had applied. He would sit and gaze on it in a state of remarkable admiration; and in one of these moods suddenly exclaimed, "Grandma must put one on 't other knee and two behind, like Eddy Smith's."

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The following, from four

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT
J. H. McCleary's
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LOWER than any other house in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the West. Our country Trunks, many of the styles are entirely new and original, and those in houses of a Trunk both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over the other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own trunks, importing my own material, &c., enable me to offer my trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. (May 26 d&w&e&b)

J. H. McCLEARY.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. CHEESMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all instructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruptions of nature, they can be successfully used as a preventative. These should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New York. July 19 b&d

NEW WHEAT FLOUR.

CAWTHON'S Extra Family Flour,

MADE from new Wheat, and put up in barrels and sacks, for sale wholesale and retail at BROADWAY MILLS. ly14 d&w jy16 b&d BEN. F. CAWTHON.

KENTUCKY Marble Works,

No. 472 JEFFERSON STREET,
 Near the Post-Office.

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, Tombstones, Tablets, and Head and Foot Stones kept on hand, and made in the latest and most approved styles, and of the best material. Orders from city and country respectively solicited. Work carefully boxed and sent to any part of the country. ly21 jk&b JNO. K. FESLER, Agent.

Gold Watches,

Main street, second door below Fourth.

We invite the attention of those in want of a reliable Watch to our establishment. Our selections embrace the most reliable and celebrated makers, such as B. Adams & Son's open and hunting, J. Stoddart, E. D. Johnson, D. Taylor, Wm. Dixen, Jurgenson, Brandt, Hammert, and many others.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY. Coral, Cameo, Pearl, Diamond, Jet, Miniature, &c. Chains, Lockets, Rings, Pins, &c.

FINE SPECTACLES. For all ages and conditions that may be benefited by the aid of glasses. Price \$1, so much admired for their perfect transparency and extreme hardness that cannot be defaced by constant use, convex, concave, and periconvex. RAMSEY & ROTHER.

St. Charles.

GREAT LUXURY.

TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS FOR LUNCH every day at 10 o'clock, A. M. REUFER & MYERS. ly21 jk&b

N. B. Families and parties served with Turtle Soup and every other luxury incident to the season upon the shortest notice.

THE GREATEST VARIETY
 AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JULIUS WINTER & CO.
 Corner of Third and Market sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE on hand, for the Spring and Summer trade, the best and best assortment of

CLOTHING, adapted to Men's and Boy's wear, ever manufactured in the City of Louisville.

Coats, Pants, Vests, and a large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A full assortment of PIECE GOODS manufactured by on hand, in the best and most workmanlike manner at shortest notice.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. a10 jk&b JULIUS WINTER & CO.

VOGT & KLINK, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner. s17 wj& d&k&f

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES.

WE have just received a large quantity of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office. m19 b&d W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one percent, Tennessee currency, the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; do;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADE'S BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

d13 b&f D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 b&d Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the quality of our Pianos, we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 b&d Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

NUNNS & CLARK'S

Celebrated

PIANO-FORTES.

Sole Agents,

109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, a few doors north of Mozart Hall, adjoining Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Ware-rooms,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music.

ly15 jk&b

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Having increased facility for getting up a stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every variety, we can now induce you to buy them at prices not to be found in quality or price elsewhere.

OWEN & WOOD, 425 Market st., one door from Third.

ly14 jk&b

ly15 jk&b

ly16 jk&b

ly17 jk&b

ly18 jk&b

ly19 jk&b

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EVENING BULLETIN.

FOREIGN NEWS—PER ASIA.

The domestic event of the week which has excited the most engrossing interest is the trial of Madeline Smith, at Edinburgh, for the murder of her lover, at Glasgow, one Pierre Emile L'Angelier. This extraordinary investigation extended over nine days, and the British public, on both sides of the Tweed, has followed the inquiry with breathless attention from the commencement to the close. The outline of the case, which became known in the spring of the year, revealed the fact that a lady of education, of good family, and of excellent prospects in life, handsome, accomplished, and extremely young, was charged with murdering her lover by means of poison in order to marry another.

There was a sufficient dash of the romantic and the horrible about the circumstances to arrest public attention, but nothing which previously transpired gave an inkling of the real features of the case, which, in all future time, will place this trial and its results amongst the *causes célèbres* of any age or country. Although the trial has formed the subject of leading articles in most of the newspapers, we do not intend to discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, for every reader of ordinary intelligence, after perusing the evidence, will arrive, we think, at the conclusion that the verdict, under all the circumstances that came before the court, was the only one that could be given—“not guilty” on the first count, which charged her with administering arsenic to the deceased, prior to the 20th of February last, and “not proven” on the subsequent counts, which charged her with the same crime on the 22d or 23d of February, and on the 22d or 23d of March.

The proceedings in Parliament this week, although not without interest, have presented nothing striking; and symptoms are already apparent of bringing the session to a speedy close as possible.

The election committees have this week come to several decisions, the majority of them in favor of the members petitioned against. In the case of Oxford, the machinery for bribery and treating was too open and avowed to escape condemnation, and, accordingly, Mr. Neate has been unseated as a penalty for the indiscretion of his friends.

But the most remarkable case which has occurred during the session relative to election petitions, is that of Pontefract, a borough which has always been more or less remarkable for electoral corruption. In this instance, the late member, Mr. Oliveira, petitioned against the present member, Mr. William Wood, and by his own evidence and that of his wife proved that in 1852 the sum of £3,000 was given to Mr. Wood, who, it seems, is an attorney, a large portion of which he spent in bribing the voters; and when a petition was presented against the return, Mrs. Oliveira procured the same to be withdrawn on the payment of another sum of £2,000, and, in addition to these heavy disbursements, Mr. Oliveira sent down to Pontefract £1,250 for the payment of some outstanding claims relative to the election. His seat thus cost him £6,250.

France.—The news of the week centers in the attempt to get up a general insurrection in Italy, which was also to have included France. According to the version given in the Russian organ, published in Brussels, an attempt was to have been made on the life of Louis Napoleon, contemporaneous with the explosion in Italy, and both events were to have preceded the elections in France, under the influence of which, it was believed, the public mind would be greatly excited in favor of democratic changes. The time was advisedly chosen to give to the revolutionary movement the greatest possible intensity. The conspiracy to carry out the scheme appears to have been first discovered in Paris, in consequence of which several arrests were made, and the French Government, it is said, informed the Cabinet of Turin of what was going on, with a view to precaution and vigilance, but little attention seems to have been paid to the warning.

In Italy the movement was chiefly directed against the King of Naples and the Pope. At Geneva the proceedings were not so much leveled against the Piedmontese Government as to get possession of some ships of war in the harbor, to sail with these vessels to Naples, to fire the shipping there, attack the arsenal, burn the palace, and afford to the numerous sympathizers in the Neapolitan arm the opportunity of aiding the conspirators. The lat ter, it is said, had abundance of money and arms. It is added that Mazzini was in Paris perfecting these arrangements, and still more recently in Genoa. At the latter place he found he had been grossly deceived as to the amount of support on which he could depend, and left it abruptly. The whole affair seems to have been wildly and recklessly planned, and, as in all such cases, the result is a failure, with a further aggravation of the ills of the people it was intended to serve.

The government paper *Pays* says that the movement in Italy was the result of a vast conspiracy, which would have been felt beyond the boundaries of the Italian peninsula. A clue to it was in the hands of the French government for the last fortnight, and it was at Paris itself that this vast con junction which has ramifications even as far as Spain, was to have broken out. Several accomplices of Mazzini have been arrested in France, and the trials about to take place in Paris will enlighten public opinion as to the enormity of the danger from which Europe has just escaped.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Wednesday evening the 8th, says: “Public opinion seems now pretty well fixed on one point, namely, that the elections have been unfavorable to the government. The ministers, to whom the public voice ascribes this result, have, it seems, discovered that universal suffrage is a vicious institution, and a dangerous instrument of government; and perhaps they contemplate modification.

I doubt whether the opinions of some of his advisers on this point are shared by the Emperor. He is certainly surprised and pained at the result of the elections of Paris and of some of the leading cities; but he does not believe that a bad feeling has arisen between himself and the nation at large. He believes, on the contrary, that between him and the masses there are many points of contact and affinity, and he has still means at his disposal of preventing the effect from the moment he is made acquainted with the cause. The popularity of the Emperor may in some degree be weakened by the imprudent conduct of those under him, but it is still great. It is an edifice in which the faults of high functionaries may have caused breaches; it has not yet been seriously damaged, but the sooner these breaches are repaired the better.

Many of the elections have been irregular in the extreme; in the department of the Rhone, for instance, it is affirmed that in certain communes there were actually more voters than registered electors, and that in others the whole of the registered electors are counted as having voted, though it is alleged that at least half of them abstained altogether from taking part in the ballot. On the whole, the impression on the public mind is far from favorable; men who desire order and stability are far from being at ease, and the Democratic party does not conceal its exultation.

We are informed that, on the 7th, six persons were arrested at Boulogne, on a charge of having used election tickets deficient in the requisite legal formalities. The printer of the tickets was among the number of the persons seized. Upwards of two hundred votes were tendered for Carnot at Boulogne.

Naples.—The official journal announces that the bands of insurgents who disembarked at Capri had been attacked at Padua, by the Civic Guards and the 7th battalion of Chasseurs. Of the 100 insurgents, 20 were killed in this encounter, and 30 wounded. The greater part of those who escaped have since been arrested. Calabria is quiet.

A letter, dated Naples, July 2, says: Intelligence of the late movement was first received in Naples on Sunday night at half-past eleven o'clock, by telegraphic dispatches from Gaeta. Many of the officers and others *employés* were in the theater, so that the whole city was thrown into a state of imminent disquietude. The rappel was beaten in the arsenal, and all hands set to work.

Directions have been given to put the whole naval force in a course of preparation, so that there can be little doubt but that the movement is of a most serious character. South of Tarento no exact information can have been received, as the electric telegraph had been cut at that point, but a movement is spoken of at Lece; another at Reggio, where, it is added, the intendant had been killed. Certain points in Calabria are disturbed; and Basilicata is much agitated.

According to some, another landing has been ef

fected in Cirelli, and an attempt in the Adriatic was feared, as the government had given corresponding orders to the above named steamers. Whilst such is the disturbed state of the country, the Neapolitan army cannot be depended upon, and the Swiss have manifested some indisposition to be scattered and separated. A desertion in the 1st regiment of dragoons is much spoken of—slight in point of fact—but very widely extended as far as intentions went. The revelations of an accomplice, however, very much reduced the evil. Amongst the names mentioned were those of many whose family traditions were almost exclusively military. You will be prepared to believe that the most intense anxiety exists here to know the result of the movement, which by some is called a filibustering effort, and by others is spoken of as having been suppressed by the gens d'armes and the urban guard.

Spain.—The Paris paper says: “We yesterday announced that troubles, promptly repressed, had broken out in the south of Spain. We believe the fact to be that a band of twenty-five men stationed in the defiles of Sierra Morena (Andalusia) stopped the mail and burned all the letters. But this band was energetically pursued, and nothing more is to be apprehended in that quarter. It appears, however, that sedition pamphlets against the Queen are circulating privately.”

Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria, in the *Osservatore* of Trieste, states that the Governor General of Sennar and Soudan, Rachel Bey, had fallen a victim to popular fury. He was the first Christian appointed to such high functions in Egypt, and was distinguished for his energy and prudence.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.

Business continues very dull. Several of the city mills have commenced grinding. A sale of 100 bbls new wheat flour, to be delivered to-day, at \$6. Small sales of old at the same. Wheat \$1.05@\$1.10 for immediate delivery. Corn and oats scarce and selling at 30 and 36c.

In groceries, we notice sales of 10 lbs refined at 12c, about 8 lbs in lots at 12@12c, 20 bbls refined at the usual rates, 40 bbls molasses at 60c for Carondelet and 70c for plantation, small sales of Rio coffee at 11c, and of rice at 6c.

In provisions, sales of 250 cans shadous at 10c packed, 20 cans ribbed and clear sides at 12c and 13c, pkgs extra, and 5 tms ham at 12c.

Sales of 26 lbs tobacco—4 at \$7@7.90, 3 at \$8.50@8.70, 5 at \$9.15@9.50, 2 at \$10.25 and \$10.70, 4 at \$11.10@11.80, 5 at \$12.10, 60, 135, and \$13.05, 3 at \$14.10. Rice at 1 at \$1.65.

Sales of raw whisky at 26c.

Small sales of bar lead at 7c and of shot at 8c.

CINCINNATI, July 23, P. M.

Flour market unchanged and very little doing at \$6.40@ \$6.50, and this may be regarded as the current rates. Corn is in good demand, with sales of 4,000 bushels at 73c@75c for mixed and 78c@80c for white; 7,000 bushels mixed sold at 75c to be delivered by the end of August. Wheat firm—sales of new red at \$1.20 and white at \$1.30. Whisky steady at 26c. Bacon is active—sales of 300 bbls at 10c and 13c for shoulders and sides—a further advance. Cheese dull and lower—sales of 400 lbs at 8c@9c. Money market is unchanged and rates of exchange unaltered.

NEW YORK, July 23, P. M.

Cotton market closed buoyant—sales of 2,000 bales at an advance of 1c; Orleans middling 15c@16c and uplands 15c@16c. Flours closed quiet—sales of 7,000 bbls. Wheat unsettled—sales of 15,000 bushels at \$1.50 for Milwaukee Club. Corn closed with a declining tendency and market unsettled—sales of 60,000 bushels. Provisions firm. Rice steady at 4c@5c. Sugar closed heavy. Molasses unchanged. Iron steady.

Stocks closed rather firmer—Chicago and Rock Island 9c, Michigan Southern 53c, New York Central 86c, Erie 33c, Reading 74c, Galena and Chicago 95c, Milwaukee & Mississippi 54c, Illinois Central bonds 98, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 40c, Cleveland and Toledo 55c, Pennsylvania Coal Company 35, Canton 20c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23, P. M.

The weather has been very wet, with no sales of cotton, prices are stiffer but quotations are unaltered, sales of three days 300 bales, receipts of three days 360 bales, stock at this port 12,250 bales, receipts less than last year 248,500 bales, receipts at all the Southern ports less than last year 581,500 bales. Corn \$5@90c. Exchange on London 16c.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, P. M.

Flour market closed very dull. Wheat is dull—\$1.30@ \$1.35 for red and \$1.40@\$1.45 for white. Corn market closed with a declining tendency—mixed 65@67c, yellow 63@70c, and white 70@74c. Oats firm at 67@70c. Hemp buyers are demanding a reduction.

Per *Asia*.] LIVERPOOL, July 10.

Cotton remained firm and steady from Saturday to Tuesday, with daily sales of 5,000 to 7,000 bales. On Wednesday a more extended market opened, when 10,000 bales were sold at an advance of 1c. The following day, Friday's quotations. Yesterday the improvement was continued, and resulted in the sale of full 15,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export, at prices a shade higher than those of the preceding day. The diminished stock on hand, with the exception of 1,000 bales, was sold at 75c@77c. The market is still further advanced.

The whole affair seems to have been wildly and recklessly planned, and, as in all such cases, the result is a failure, with a further aggravation of the ills of the people it was intended to serve.

The government paper *Pays* says that the movement in Italy was the result of a vast conspiracy, which would have been felt beyond the boundaries of the Italian peninsula. A clue to it was in the hands of the French government for the last fortnight, and it was at Paris itself that this vast con junction which has ramifications even as far as Spain, was to have broken out. Several accomplices of Mazzini have been arrested in France, and the trials about to take place in Paris will enlighten public opinion as to the enormity of the danger from which Europe has just escaped.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Wednesday evening the 8th, says: “Public opinion seems now pretty well fixed on one point, namely, that the elections have been unfavorable to the government. The ministers, to whom the public voice ascribes this result, have, it seems, discovered that universal suffrage is a vicious institution, and a dangerous instrument of government; and perhaps they contemplate modification.

I doubt whether the opinions of some of his advisers on this point are shared by the Emperor. He is certainly surprised and pained at the result of the elections of Paris and of some of the leading cities; but he does not believe that a bad feeling has arisen between himself and the nation at large. He believes, on the contrary, that between him and the masses there are many points of contact and affinity, and he has still means at his disposal of preventing the effect from the moment he is made acquainted with the cause. The popularity of the Emperor may in some degree be weakened by the imprudent conduct of those under him, but it is still great. It is an edifice in which the faults of high functionaries may have caused breaches; it has not yet been seriously damaged, but the sooner these breaches are repaired the better.

Many of the elections have been irregular in the extreme; in the department of the Rhone, for instance, it is affirmed that in certain communes there were actually more voters than registered electors, and that in others the whole of the registered electors are counted as having voted, though it is alleged that at least half of them abstained altogether from taking part in the ballot. On the whole, the impression on the public mind is far from favorable; men who desire order and stability are far from being at ease, and the Democratic party does not conceal its exultation.

We are informed that, on the 7th, six persons were arrested at Boulogne, on a charge of having used election tickets deficient in the requisite legal formalities. The printer of the tickets was among the number of the persons seized. Upwards of two hundred votes were tendered for Carnot at Boulogne.

Naples.—The official journal announces that the bands of insurgents who disembarked at Capri had been attacked at Padua, by the Civic Guards and the 7th battalion of Chasseurs. Of the 100 insurgents, 20 were killed in this encounter, and 30 wounded. The greater part of those who escaped have since been arrested. Calabria is quiet.

A letter, dated Naples, July 2, says: Intelligence of the late movement was first received in Naples on Sunday night at half-past eleven o'clock, by telegraphic dispatches from Gaeta. Many of the officers and others *employés* were in the theater, so that the whole city was thrown into a state of imminent disquietude. The rappel was beaten in the arsenal, and all hands set to work.

Directions have been given to put the whole naval force in a course of preparation, so that there can be little doubt but that the movement is of a most serious character. South of Tarento no exact information can have been received, as the electric telegraph had been cut at that point, but a movement is spoken of at Lece; another at Reggio, where, it is added, the intendant had been killed. Certain points in Calabria are disturbed; and Basilicata is much agitated.

According to some, another landing has been ef

THE POISONING CASE IN SCOTLAND.—The London correspondent of the *New York Commercial* writes by the last steamer as follows:

The extraordinary trial in Edinburgh in the case of Madeline Smith, for the murder of her French suitor, L'Angelier, concluded yesterday with a verdict of “Not proven.” It had continued eight days, throughout the whole of which she maintained the utmost coolness. As far as opinion is concerned it is as unfavorable as ever, but one and the principal link in the evidence was wanting, and of this she had the benefit. Although L'Angelier was proved to have spoken of his appointment with her, and to have been in the neighborhood of the house on the night when the last fatal dose of arsenic was administered, the fact that an interview had really taken place could not be shown. With this exception, nothing could have been more coherent than the whole case. The Judge, however, of course told the jury that unless they were satisfied beyond reasonable doubt, they could not pronounce a verdict of guilty; and as in Scotland unanimity is not necessary, a majority being sufficient, no one was surprised at the verdict. She will doubtless now be appraised by her family, and never heard of more, unless her immoral tendencies, which, apart from the murder question, were sufficiently exemplified by the evidence just published, should bring her again into the hands of the.

57 The Little Rock Gazette of last week says:

We had the pleasure, on Monday last, of meeting with our friend Wm. Boswell, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., who departed on his homeward way on the steamer Arkansas, Tuesday morning. Mr. B. has for some time past been a sojourner at the Hot Springs, in this State, and we hope the waters may have proved beneficial to him. He was, some thirty years ago, a resident of North Arkansas, and still occupies a green place in the memory of many of the old settlers of that region.

Servants' Goods:

Gloves and Hosiery; Domestic of every kind; Mourning Goods; Long and short Net Mts; Linen (Irish Linens) (cheap); Lace and Gauze Veils; Hoop and Patent Skirts; Bonnet and Belts; Gibbons, &c.; Of which we have a fine assortment and offer at low prices.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Just received at 455 Main st. by [11 j&b] PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

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FOR BENTON'S Abridgement of the Debates of Congress and Burton's Cyclopaedia of Wit and Humor. Permanent employment for several years. None but men of ability (of whom reference will be required) need apply to CRUM & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Exclusive agents for the above and all other subscription works published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

31 J&b 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS.—We are this morning in receipt of a large stock of soft Hats for men, boys, and youths, of all the different styles, qualities, and colors, and for sale cheap.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO. 455 Main st.

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